

BLOW AT TARIFF IN T. R. PLATFORM

Criticizes Payne-Aldrich Law,
Also Democratic
Plank.

AIMS AT RECIPROCITY
Creed Adopted by the Pro-
gressives Demands Canada
Act's Repeal.

URGES BUSINESS LAWS
Insists That Commercial Power
Shall Be Exercised Openly
—Other Planks.

Criticism, Aug. 7.—The national Pro-
gressive convention adopted the following
platform at its session to-day:

Declaration of Principles of the Pro- gressive Party.

The conscience of the people, in a time
of grave national problems, has called into
being a new party, born of the nation's
awakened sense of justice.
We of the Progressive party here dedi-
cate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty
laid upon us by our fathers to maintain
that government of the people, by the
people and for the people whose founda-
tions they laid.
We hold with Thomas Jefferson and
Abraham Lincoln that the people are the
masters of their constitution to fulfill its
purposes, and to safeguard it from those
who, by perversion of its intent, would
convert it into an instrument of injustice.
In accordance with the needs of our gen-
eration the people must use their sovereign
powers to establish and maintain equal
opportunity and industrial justice, to secure
which this Government was founded and
without which no republic can endure.
This country belongs to the people who
inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its
institutions and its laws should be utilized,
maintained, or altered in whatever manner
will best promote the general interest.
It is time to set the public welfare in the
first place.

The Old Parties.

Political parties exist to secure respon-
sible government and to execute the will
of the people. From these great tasks
both of the old parties have turned aside.
Instead of instruments to promote the
general welfare they have become the tools
of corrupt interests which use them in-
finitely to serve their selfish purposes.
Behind the ostensible government sits
entrenched an invisible government, owing
no allegiance and acknowledging no re-
sponsibility to the people. To destroy this
invisible government, to dissolve the un-
happy alliance between corrupt business and
corrupt politics is the first task of the states-
manship of the day.
The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the
Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the
Democratic party to deal with the new
issues of the new time, have compelled the
people to form a new instrument of
government through which to give effect to
their will in laws and institutions. Un-
hampered by tradition, uncorrupted by
power, undisturbed by the magnitude of the
task, the new party offers itself as the in-
strument of the people to sweep away old abuses,
to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

A Covenant With the People.

This declaration is our covenant with the
people, and we hereby bind the party and
its candidates in State and nation to the
pledges made herein.

The Rule of the People.

The Progressive party, committed to the
principle of government by a self-con-
trolled democracy expressing its will
through representatives of the people,
pledges itself to secure such alterations in
the fundamental law of the several
States and of the United States as shall
insure the representative character of the
Government. In particular the party de-
clares for direct primaries for the nomi-
nation of State and national officers, for na-
tion-wide preferential primaries for candi-
dates for the Presidency, for the direct elec-
tion of United States Senators by the people,
and we urge on the States the policy of the
short ballot with responsibility to the peo-
ple secured by the initiative, referendum and
recall.

Amendment of Constitution.

The Progressive party, believing that a
free people should have the power from
time to time to amend their fundamental
law so as to adapt it progressively to the
changing needs of the people, pledges itself
to provide a more easy and expeditious
method of amending the fundamental Con-
stitution.

Nation and State.

Up to the limit of the Constitution and
later by amendment of the Constitution it
found necessary we advocate bringing
under effective national jurisdiction those
problems which have expanded beyond
reach of the individual States.
It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that
the several States should by unequal laws
in matters of common concern become com-
peting commercial agencies, barrier the
lives of their children, the health of their
women and the safety and well being of
their working people for the profit of their
financial interests.
The extreme insistence on State rights
by the Democratic party in the Baltimore
platform demonstrates a complete inabil-
ity to understand the world into which it has
survived or to administer the affairs of a
union of States which have in all essential
respects become one people.

Equal Suffrage.

The Progressive party, believing that no
people can justly claim to be a free de-
mocracy which denies people rights on ac-
count of sex, pledges itself to the task of
securing equal suffrage to men and women
alike.

Corrupt Practices.

We pledge our party to a Constitution that
will compel strict limitation of all campaign
contributions and expenditures and detailed
publicity of both before as well as after pri-
maries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service.

We pledge our party to a Constitution
compelling the registration of lobbyists,
publicity of committee hearings, election of
foreign affairs, and recording of all votes
in the committee, and forbidding fun-
damental appointments from holding office in
State or national political organizations or
taking part as officers or delegates in polit-
ical conventions for the nomination of elec-
tive State or national officials.

The Courts.

The Progressive party demands such
restriction of the power of the courts as
shall leave to the people the ultimate au-
thority to determine fundamental ques-
tions of social welfare and public policy,
to secure this end it pledges itself to pro-
vide:

1. That when an act passed under the

police power of the State is held unconstitutional
under the State Constitution by the
courts, the people, after an ample interval
for deliberation, shall have an opportunity
to vote on the question whether they desire
the act to become law notwithstanding such
decision.

2. That every decision of the highest
appellate court of a State declaring an act
of the Legislature unconstitutional on the
ground of its violation of fundamental law
shall be subject to the same review by the Su-
preme Court of the United States as is now
accorded to decisions sustaining such legisla-
tion.

Administration of Justice.

The Progressive party in order to secure
to the people a better administration of
justice and the means to bring about a
more general respect for the law and the
courts pledges itself to work unceasingly
for the reform of legal procedure and
judicial methods.

We believe that the issuance of injunc-
tions in cases arising out of labor disputes
should be prohibited when such injunctions
would not apply when no labor disputes
existed.

We also believe that a person cited for
contempt in labor disputes, except when
such contempt was committed in the actual
presence of the court or so near thereto
as to interfere with the proper adminis-
tration of justice, should have a right to a trial
by jury.

Serial and Industrial Justice.

The supreme duty of the national govern-
ment is the conservation of human re-
sources through an enlarged measure of
social and industrial justice. We pledge
ourselves to work unceasingly in State and
nation for:

Effective legislation looking to the pre-
vention of industrial accidents, occupational
diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment
and other injurious effects incident to
modern industry.
The fixing of minimum safety and health
standards for the various occupations and
the exercise of the public authority of
State and nation, including the Federal
control over interstate commerce and the
taxing power to maintain such standards.
The prohibition of child labor.
Minimum wage standards for working
women, to provide a "living wage" in all
industrial occupations.

The general prohibition of night work for
women and the establishment of an eight
hour day for women and young persons.
One day's rest in seven for all wage work-
ers.

The eight hour day in continuous twenty-
four hour industries.
The abolition of the convict contract
labor system; substituting a system of
prison production for governmental con-
sumption only and the application of pris-
oner's earnings to the support of their de-
pendent families.

Publicity as to wages, hours and con-
ditions of labor; full reports upon industrial
accidents and diseases and the opening to
public inspection of all tallies, weights,
measures and check systems on labor
products.

Standards of compensation for death by
industrial accident and injury and trade
disease which will transfer the burden of
lost earnings from the families of working
people to the industry and thus to the con-
sumer.

The protection of home life against the
hazards of sickness, irregular employment
and old age through the adoption of a sys-
tem of social insurance adapted to Ameri-
can conditions.

The development of the creative labor
power of America by lifting the last load
of illiteracy from American youth and es-
tablishing continuation schools for indus-
trial education under public control and en-
couraging agricultural education and dem-
onstrations in rural schools.

The establishment of industrial research
laboratories to put the methods of discov-
eries of science at the service of Ameri-
can producers.

We favor the organization of the work-
men and women, as a means of protecting
their interests and of promoting their
progress.

Department of Labor.

We pledge our party to establish a de-
partment of labor with jurisdiction over all
labor and with jurisdiction over matters affecting
the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life.

The development and prosperity of
country life are as important to the people
as life in the cities and as the basis of the
farm. Increase of prosperity on the farm
will favorably affect the cost of living and
promote the interests of all who dwell in
the country and all who depend upon its
products for clothing, shelter and food.
We pledge ourselves to foster the devel-
opment of agricultural credit and coopera-
tion, the teaching of agriculture in schools,
agricultural college extension, the use of
mechanical power on the farm and to re-
establish the country life commission thus
directly promoting the welfare of the
farmers and bringing the benefits of better
farming, better business and better living
within their reach.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is due partly
to worldwide and partly to local causes,
partly to natural and partly to artificial
causes. The measures proposed in this
platform on various subjects, such as the
tariff, the trusts and conservation will of
themselves remove the artificial causes.
There will remain other elements, such
as the tendency to leave the country for
the city, waste, extravagance, bad system
of taxation, poor methods of raising crops
and bad business methods in marketing
crops. To remedy these conditions re-
quires the fullest information and based
on that information effective Government
supervision and control to remove all the
artificial causes. We pledge ourselves
to such full and immediate inquiry and to
immediate action to deal with every need
such inquiry disclosed.

We favor the union of all the existing
agencies for fundamental government
dealing with the public health into a single
national health service without discrimina-
tion against or for any one set of thera-
peutic methods, school of medicine or school
of health, and we believe that such a
union may be necessary to enable it to per-
form efficiently such duties in the protection
of the public from preventable diseases as
may be properly undertaken by the funda-
mental authorities, including the execution
of existing laws regarding our food,
quarantine and cognate subjects, the pro-
motion of appropriate action for the im-
provement of vital statistics, the extension
of the registration area of such statistics
and cooperation with the health activities
of the various States and cities of the nation.

Business.

We believe that true popular government,
justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and
so believing it is our purpose to secure that
large measure of general prosperity which is
the fruit of legitimate and honest business
fostered by equal justice and by sound
progressive laws.

We demand that the true test of prosperity
shall be the benefits conferred thereby on
all the citizens, not confined to individuals
or classes, and that the test of corporate
efficiency shall be the ability better to
serve the public than the few who profit by
the control of business affairs shall justify
that control and that control by sharing with
the public the fruits thereof. We therefore
demand a strong national regulation of
interstate commerce. The corporation is an
essential part of modern business, in
some degree is both inevitable and neces-
sary for national and international business
efficiency. But the existing concentration
of vast wealth under a corporate system
of unregulated and uncontrolled accumu-
lation, has placed in the hands of a few men en-
ormous, secret, irresponsible power over the
daily life of the citizen—a power insufferable
in a free government.

The present has been abused in monopoly
of national resources, in stock watering, in

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unfair competition and unfair privileges,
and finally in sinister influences on the
public agencies of State and national life. We
do not fear commercial power, but we insist
that it shall be exercised openly, under
publicity, supervision and regulation of the
most efficient sort, which will prevent its
good while eradicating and preventing its
evils.

To that end we urge the establishment
of a strong fundamental, administrative
commission of high standing which shall
maintain permanent close supervision
over industrial corporations and in
interstate commerce or such of them as
are of public importance, doing for them
what the Government now does for the
national banks and what is now done for
the railroads, the Interstate Commerce
Commission. Such a commission must
enforce the complete publicity of those
corporate transactions which are of public
interest; must attack unfair competition,
false capitalization and special privilege
for favored interests; must enforce water-
tightness of accounts and keep open equally to
all the highways of American commerce. Thus
the business man will have certain knowl-
edge of the law and will be able to conduct
his business easily in conformity therewith;
the investor will be able to determine the
dividends will be rendered, more certain
and the savings of the people will be drawn
naturally and safely to the channels of
trade.

Under such a system of constructive regu-
lation of labor with its consequent security,
uncertainty and fruitless litigation will dis-
appear normally in response to the energy
and enterprise of the American business
man.

Patents.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment
of a patent law which shall make impos-
sible for patents to be suppressed or used
against the public welfare in the interests
of injurious monopolies.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

We pledge our party to secure to the
Interstate Commerce Commission the power
to enforce the proposed regulation of roads
in order that the power of the commission
to protect the people may not be impaired
or destroyed we demand the abolition of
the Commerce Court.

Currency.

We believe there exists imperative need
for the improvement of our national currency
system. We believe the present method of issuing
notes through private agencies is harmful and
unsatisfactory. The issue of currency is
fundamentally a Government function and
should have as its basis principle soundness
and elasticity. The control should be lodged
with the Government and should be protected
from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or any special
interest.

Commercial Development.

The time has come when the Federal
Government should cooperate with manu-
facturers and merchants in the development
of foreign commerce. To this end we demand
adequate appropriations by Congress and
the appointment of a diplomatic and consular
officers solely with a view to their special
fitness and worth and not in consideration
of political expediency.
It is imperative to the welfare of our
people that we enlarge and extend our
foreign commerce. We are preeminently
fitted to do this because as a people we
have developed such a high standard of
facturing; our business men are strong
executives, strong organizers. In every
way possible our Federal Government
should cooperate in this important mat-
ter. Any one who has had opportunity
to study and observe first hand Germany's
course in this respect must realize that
their policy of cooperation between Gov-
ernment and business has in compara-
tively few years made them a leading
competitor for the commerce of the world.
It should be remembered that they are
doing this on a national scale and with
extensive use of business, while the Demo-
crats would have us believe that we
should do it with small units of business,
which would be controlled not by the
national Government, but by forty-nine
conflicting sovereignties. Such a policy
is utterly out of keeping with the
progress of the times and gives our great
commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for
international markets—golden opportuni-
ties, of which they are rapidly taking
advantage.

The natural resources of the nation must
be promptly developed and generously
used to supply the people's needs, but we
cannot safely allow them to be wasted,
exploited, monopolized or controlled against
the general good. We heartily favor the
policy of conservation and we pledge our
party to protect the national forests with-
out hindering their legitimate use for the
benefit of all the people. Agricultural
lands in the national forest are and should
remain open to the general settler. Con-
servatism will not retard legitimate develop-
ment. The honest settler must receive his
patent promptly without hindrance,
rule or delay.

We believe that the remaining forests,
coal and oil lands, water powers and other
natural resources still in State or national
control (except agricultural lands) are
more likely to be wisely conserved and
utilized for the general welfare if held in
the public hands. In order that consumers
and producers alike may be benefited
now and hereafter need not pay toll to
private monopolies of power and raw ma-
terial, we demand that such resources
shall be retained by the State or nation
and owned to immediate use under laws
which will encourage development and
make to the people a moderate return for
services rendered. In particular we pledge
our party to require reasonable compensa-
tion to the public for water power rights
hereafter granted by the public. We
pledge legislation to lease the public grass-
land under equitable provisions, how-
ever pending which will increase the produc-
tion of food for the people and thoroughly
safeguard the rights of the actual home
maker. Natural resources whose conser-
vation is necessary for the national welfare
should be owned or controlled by the nation.

We recognize the vital importance of
good roads and we pledge our party to
foster their extension in every proper way
and we favor the early construction of

national highways. We also favor the ex-
tension of the rural free delivery service.

Alaska.

The coal and other natural resources of
Alaska should be opened to development
also. They are owned by the people of
the United States and are safe from mono-
poly. We demand that they shall neither
be sold nor given away except under the
homestead law, but while held in Govern-
ment ownership shall be opened to use
promptly upon liberal terms requiring im-
mediate development.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue
to the Government of the United States
and to the people of Alaska and the Pacific
coast; the settlement of extensive agricul-
tural lands will be hastened, the extermina-
tion of the salmon will be prevented, and
the just and wise development of Alaskan
resources will take the place of private
extortion or monopoly. We demand also
that extortion or monopoly in transporta-
tion shall be prevented by the prompt
acquisition, construction or improvement
by the Government of such railroads, har-
bor and other facilities for the transporta-
tion as the welfare of the people may de-
mand.

We promise the people of the Territory
of Alaska the same measure of protection
and government that was given to other Ameri-
can Territories and that Federal officials
appointed there shall be qualified by pre-
vious bona fide residence in the Territory.

Waterways.

The rivers of the United States are the
natural arteries of this continent. We
demand that they shall be opened to traffic
as indispensable parts of a great national
system of transportation in which the
Panama Canal will be the central link,
thus enabling the whole interior of the
United States to share with the Atlantic
and Pacific seaboard in the benefit derived
from the canal. It is a national obligation
to develop our rivers, and especially the
Mississippi and its tributaries, without
delay under a comprehensive general
plan covering each river system from its
source to its mouth designed to secure its
highest usefulness for navigation, irri-
gation, domestic supply, water power and
the prevention of floods. We pledge our
party to the immediate preparation of
such a plan, which should be made and
carried out under a water storage com-
mission, to be composed of representatives
between the nation, the States and the cities
affected. Under such a plan the destructive
floods of the Mississippi and other streams
which represent a vast and needless loss
to the nation would be controlled by forest
conservation, by rigidly supervised all-
private agencies dealing with them and
to promote their assimilation, education and
advancement.

Penalties.

We pledge ourselves to a wise and just
policy of pensioning American soldiers
and sailors and their widows and children
by the fundamental Government.
And we approve the policy of Southern
States on the granting of pensions to the
ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors and
their widows and children.

Parcels Post.

We pledge our party to the immediate
creation of a parcels post, with rates pro-
portionate to distance and service.

Civil Service.

We condemn the violations of the civil
service law under the present Adminis-
tration, including the coercion and assess-
ment of subordinate employees, and the
President's refusal to punish such violation
after finding guilty by his own commis-
sion; his distribution of patronage among
subservient Congressmen, while withhold-
ing it from those who refuse support of
Administration measures; his withdrawal
of nominations from the Senate until po-
litical support for himself was secured,
and his open use of the office to reward
those who voted for his renomination.

To eradicate these abuses we demand
not only the enforcement of the civil service
act in letter and spirit, but also legislation
which will bring under the competitive
system postmasters, collectors, marshals
and all other non-political officers, as well
as the enactment of an equitable retirement
law, and also insist upon continuous ser-
vice during good behavior and efficiency.

Government Business Organization.

We pledge our party to readjustment
of the business methods of the national
Government and a proper coordination
of the Federal bureaus, which will increase
the economy and efficiency of the Govern-
ment.

We believe in a protective tariff which
shall equalize conditions of competition
between the United States and foreign
countries, both for the farmer and the
manufacturer, and which shall maintain
for labor an adequate standard of living.
Primarily the benefit of the tariff should
be disclosed in the pay envelope of the
laborer. We declare that no industry de-
serve protection which is unfair to labor
or which is operating in violation of Federal
law. We believe that the presumption is
always in favor of the consumer. The
present tariff is unjust to the people of the
United States. Fair dealing toward the
people requires an immediate downward
revision of those schedules wherein duties
are shown to be unjust or excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment
of a non-partisan scientific tariff com-
mission, reporting both to the President
and to either branch of Congress, which
shall report, first, as to the costs of produc-
tion and the labor cost of production,
and second, as to the effect of the tariff
on prices, operations of middlemen
and on the purchasing power of the con-
sumer. We believe that this commission
should have plenty of power to elicit infor-
mation, and for this purpose to prescribe a
uniform system of accounting for the great
protected industries. The work of the
commission should not prevent the im-
mediate adoption of acts reducing these sched-
ules generally recognized as excessive.

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PURE SILK SHIRTS (Finest Grades Only)—Best quality
crepes, bright satin stripes, pongees, white silks and other
popular materials. All grades from previous sales at much
higher prices. Regularly \$5.00 to \$7.50 **2.85**

ZEPHYR WEIGHT FLANNEL SHIRTS—Choicest patterns
only. Half wool and cotton. Linen neckbands and soft
double cuffs. Regularly \$3.00 **1.35**

MERCERIZED SOFT SHIRTS—All from standard fabrics
give excellent satisfaction. Plain colors and neat
stripes. Liberal size bodies. Regularly \$1.50 and \$2.00 **1.15**

MERCERIZED PONGEE PAJAMAS—Unusually fine grade.
Clover leaf frogs and pearl buttons. Very liberal sizes.
White, blue, tan, cream, gray and helio. Regularly \$2.00 **1.35**

MERCERIZED SOFT SHIRTS—Odd lots from previous
sales still further reduced. Excellent assortment. All
sizes. Regularly \$1.50 **85c**

LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE—Neat figures and stripes on
black and colored grounds. Regularly 50c pair **25c**

PAJAMAS OF SILK AND LINEN—Handsome stripes of soft
colorings. Unusually well made and trimmed. Mostly
light effects. Regularly \$3.50 to \$4.50 **2.50**

SILK ACCORDION KNITTED NECKWEAR—Finest quality
silk and best hand frame makes. Plain and cross stripes.
Regularly \$2.00 **1.00**

PURE SILK KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—Accordion and
crochet weaves. Best styles, newest colorings. Regularly \$1.00 **50c**

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REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE ALL SUMMER STOCKS.

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We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill as
unjust to the people.

The Republican organization is in the
hands of those who have broken and cannot
again be trusted to keep the promise of
necessary downward revision. The Demo-
cratic party is committed to the destruction
of the protective system through a tariff
for revenue only, a policy which would
inevitably produce widespread industrial
and commercial disaster. We demand the
immediate repeal of the Canadian recipi-
city act.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

We believe in a graduated inheritance
tax as a national means of equalizing the
obligations of holders of property to
government, and we hereby pledge our
party to enact such a Federal law as will
tax large inheritances returning to the
States an equitable percentage of all
amounts collected. We favor the ratifica-
tion of the pending amendment to the Con-
stitution giving the Government power to
levy an income tax.

Peace and National Defense.

The Progressive party deprecates the
survival in our civilization of the barbaric
system of warfare among nations, with
its enormous waste of resources even in
time of peace and the consequent im-
provement of the life of the toiling
masses. We pledge the party to use its
endeavors to substitute judicial and other
peaceful means of settling international
differences.

We favor an international agreement for
the limitation of naval forces. Pending
such an agreement, and as the best means
of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves
to maintain for the present the policy of
building two battleships a year.

Treaty Rights.

We pledge our party to protect the rights
of American citizenship at home and abroad.
No treaty should receive the sanction of
our Government which discriminates be-
tween American citizens because of birth-
place, race or religion or that does not
recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

The Immigrant.

Through the establishment of industrial
standards, we propose to secure to the ab-
bodied immigrant and to his native fellow
workers a larger share of American oppor-
tunity.
We denounce the fatal policy of indiffer-
ence and neglect which has left our enor-
mous immigrant population to become the
prey of chance and cupidity. We favor
governmental action to encourage the dis-
tribution of immigrants away from the
congested cities, to rigidly supervise all
private agencies dealing with them and
to promote their assimilation, education and
advancement.

Pensions.

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